

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

THE VALUE OF BREEDING.

Everyone who knows Jersey cattle knows of the great skill and ability of the breeders on that little island not more than one-ninth the size of Connecticut.

Not since 1789 have the inhabitants allowed cattle to be brought on to the island except for immediate slaughter, so sealously have they guarded the superior qualities of the breed. The same is true of the Guernsey cattle from the little island of Guernsey, where no cattle have been imported to the island since 1819.

The Holstein breed has been bred in Holland for 3,000 years. Ayrshires have been developed in the last 200 years by the canny Scotchman.

Animals of the four breeds mentioned cannot be registered or provided with "papers" unless their parents are registered or have been imported.

That these breeders on the European continent have made wonderful progress through many generations of careful

work no one will dispute. Neither will anyone dispute that the breeds can be still further improved. The further improvement of the breeds is clearly the field of the pure bred breeders, but no dairyman can afford to ignore what has been accomplished to date by years of toil and progress in one direction, says G. C. White of the dairy department of Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs. The dairyman can most certainly better afford to select a pure bred sire to use, regardless of the breeding or character of his cows. If he lives near the city, keeps good cows and veals all calves, it is a distinct loss to the industry not to use a good bull and raise or let someone raise the heifer calves from the good cows. If he lives back in the country and has a poor herd of mixed breeding then it is a waste of time and an affront to the industry to raise the calves if not well sired.

BREEDING UP A HERD.

In using a pure bred sire on a dairy herd of mixed breeding the first cross gives offspring with at least 50 per cent blood of the sire's breed. A bull of the same breed used on these daughters produces offspring of 75 per cent pure breeding. The next generation will carry 87 1/2 per cent and the next 93 3/4 per cent.

For the purposes of the dairyman the offspring with more than 85 per cent pure breeding is generally a dependable worker and breeder. These very high grades are better producers, reproduce more uniform qualities, and sell better than scrubs. Then why should the dairyman consider the grade or scrub bull a good business proposition?

The Connecticut Agricultural college is taking part in a nation-wide movement to encourage the use of only pure bred sires.

STORING BUTTER.

The following methods have proven to be successful for storing butter, according to R. C. Fisher of the dairy department of Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs:

Method No. 1. The first essential for storing butter is a high quality product, preferably made from sweet cream. The butter should be solidly packed in crocks

or stone jars, which have been previously thoroughly cleaned and scalded. The butter is then covered with a clean white cloth on which a few handfuls of salt are sprinkled about one-half inch thick. The cover is then placed on the crock or jar and the butter stored in a cool place, away from meats, fruits or vegetables, as it readily absorbs odors. It may be necessary to occasionally dampen the cloth and add more salt.

Method No. 2. One pound prints of butter are used for this method. Each print is wrapped in parchment paper with a white cord tied around it. The cord is used to prevent the parchment paper from floating away when the butter is immersed in brine. The pound prints are then placed in a thoroughly cleaned and scalded crock or stone jar which contains a solution of salt brine of sufficient strength to float an egg. This requires about one-fourth as much salt as water. A stone plate or wooden circle is then placed on the butter. When a wooden follower is used, care should be taken in selecting wood which will not impart an undesirable flavor to the butter. The next step is to place a stone on the follower to keep the butter thoroughly covered with brine. Pound prints can be added from time to time as the housewife is able to obtain them. About 50 one-pound prints can be packed in a 10-gallon jar.

APPLE SPRAYS.

No fruit grower should expect to harvest good apples with less than three applications of spray materials, says S. P. Hollister of Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs, who suggests the following materials:

Delayed Dormant Spray.—When the leaf buds are showing the green tips of the leaves. Use concentrated lime-sulphur solution diluted so that the spray mixture tests about 4.5 degrees Baume. This will require five to six gallons of the solution for each barrel of 40 gallons of spray mixture. Add to this 1-2 pint of black leaf 40 and 1-2 pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, or 3 pounds of the paste.

This combination spray will control San Jose scale and other scale insects, aphids and the eating insects.

Calyx Spray.—Start spraying just as soon as the petals or blossoms have fallen. Use 1 or 1-2 gallons of lime sulphur solution, 1-2 pint of black leaf 40 and 1-2 pounds of the powdered arsenate of lead or its equivalent of the

paste. The black leaf 40 is to control the false red bug and any aphids which were not killed before. The poison in the for the codling moth.

Mid-Season Spray.—About the first of July spray again, using the same materials, except that the black leaf 40 may be omitted if there are no aphids present. This spray will help control the later brood of codling moth and also act as a check for the scab and blotch diseases.

It is a good plan to add a pound of lime, which has previously been slacked in water, to each barrel of 50 gallons of spray material.

Some growers will find it more convenient to use Bordeaux mixture for the second and third sprayings than the lime sulphur. It may be used although sometimes it causes more russeting of the fruit than does the other material. Scale-cide may be used alone for the delayed dormant spray.

NEW BUTTERFAT RECORD.

By producing 925 pounds of butterfat in a year, Theatre Cup Queen 381233, a Jersey cow owned by A. V. Barnes of New Canaan, Conn., establishes a new state record. Her total milk production for the year was 13,972.5 pounds.

Theatre Cup Queen is an imported Jersey, having won valuable prizes in the show ring on the island of Jersey before coming to this country. The test was started when the cow was slightly under 7 years old and was her first official test.

Bred records for Connecticut previous to the recently completed test of Theatre Cup Queen were as follows:

Guernsey—Queen Regent IV, 15,942.5 lbs. milk and 888.4 lbs. fat; owned by the late J. T. Hunt, Ridgefield.

Jersey—Seers Alberta 24, 16,873.7 lbs. milk and 881.7 lbs. fat; owned by E. T. Bedford, Greens Farms.

Holstein—Clover Johanna, 26,176.4 lbs. milk and 848.2 lbs. fat; owned by the late J. T. Hunt, Ridgefield.

Ayrshire—Mauchlin Snowdrop 24, 14,680 lbs. milk and 818.5 lbs. fat; owner, Connecticut Agricultural college, Storrs.

LEADING STORES HENS ARE SHACKLING FACE

In the twenty-eighth week of the egg laying contest at Storrs, the total production amounted to 4713 eggs or a yield of more than 67 per cent. The pen of Barred Rocks from Westhampton Beach, L. I. that has regularly headed the list

for the last ten weeks seems to be slipping a little. A Connecticut pen of Leghorns entered by L. A. Grounau from Farmington, tied the Long Island birds for first place with a yield of 81 eggs. This pen of Rocks have been going exceedingly strong, but they are now due to become broody and have a little rest period. Another Connecticut pen of Leghorns entered by Mrs. J. L. Thusen of New Haven was second best for the week with a production of 58 eggs. Jacob E. Jansen's Rhode Island Reds from North Haven, Conn., and four pens of Leghorns sent to Storrs by J. O. LeFevre, New Paltz, N. Y., Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Wash., Hilltop Poultry Yards, Suffolk, Conn., and Rapp's Leghorn Farm, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., all tied for third place with 56 eggs each.

The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks.
 Jules F. Francis (Barred) Westhampton Beach, L. I. 1146
 Oneck Farm (Barred) Westhampton Beach, L. I. 1112
 Merritt M. Clark (Barred) Brookfield Center, Conn. 1040

White Wyandottes.
 Mrs. R. W. Stevens Schuylerville, N. Y. 938
 Herbert L. Warren, St. Lambert, Quebec, P. E. I. 938
 Langford Poultry Farm, Langford, B. C. 904

Rhode Island Reds.
 Charles H. Lane, Southboro, Mass. 1067
 Pinescroft Orchards, Groton, Mass. 1154
 Jacob E. Jansen, North Haven, Conn. 1049

White Leghorns.
 George Phillips, Seymour, Conn. 1126
 Glenhepe Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. 1070
 E. A. Ballard, Chestnut Hill, Pa. 1036

Miscellaneous.
 A. L. Anderson (R. I. Whites) Windham, N. H. 1058
 A. E. Hampton (Bl. Leghorns) Pittsfield, Mass. 1001
 H. P. Cloyes (Buff Wyandottes) Hartford, Conn. 928

PARK COMMISSIONERS MAKE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The board of park commissioners, which has charge of Mohegan park, estimates that it will need \$5,000 for the park expenses next year, the usual amount that has been appropriated by the city meeting.

The fourteenth annual report of the board, which is signed by Joseph T. Fanning, William A. Norton, John M. Lee, Harry M. Land, Henry F. Parker and Henry D. Johnson covers the work of the past year as follows:

In the report made a year ago attention was called to the fact that the Taftville entrance road had been completed, this being the last of the main roads.

The time for completing the contract made in August, 1919, for removing the chestnut trees from the park has been extended to June 1, 1920. While the loss many beautiful trees on account of the drought, which could not be stayed, is a cause of great regret, the public may feel assured that the work of re-forestation has been so carefully attended to that in due time the old woods will seem to be living again in a growth as sturdy and beautiful as that which had to pass away.

The number of animals at the park is small, but they are of the varieties which are always attractive to visitors, especially children, and the greatest possible care is given to them at all times by the superintendent, or under his direction, to keep them comfortable and in a healthful condition. It is probable

Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon, apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

Memorial Day the Sons of Veterans from Rockville will go to Tolland and take part in the services in the Congressional church.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Sharpens Vision

Helps Weak Eyes Relieves Sore Eyes



Bon-Opto gives quick relief to inflamed, aching, itching, burning, work-strained and watery eyes. Best druggists recommend and guarantee satisfaction or will refund your money.

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Waltham or Elgin Watch

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12 or 16 Size.

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that the collection will not be profitably increased while the cost of main expenses remains as high as it has been for the last year.

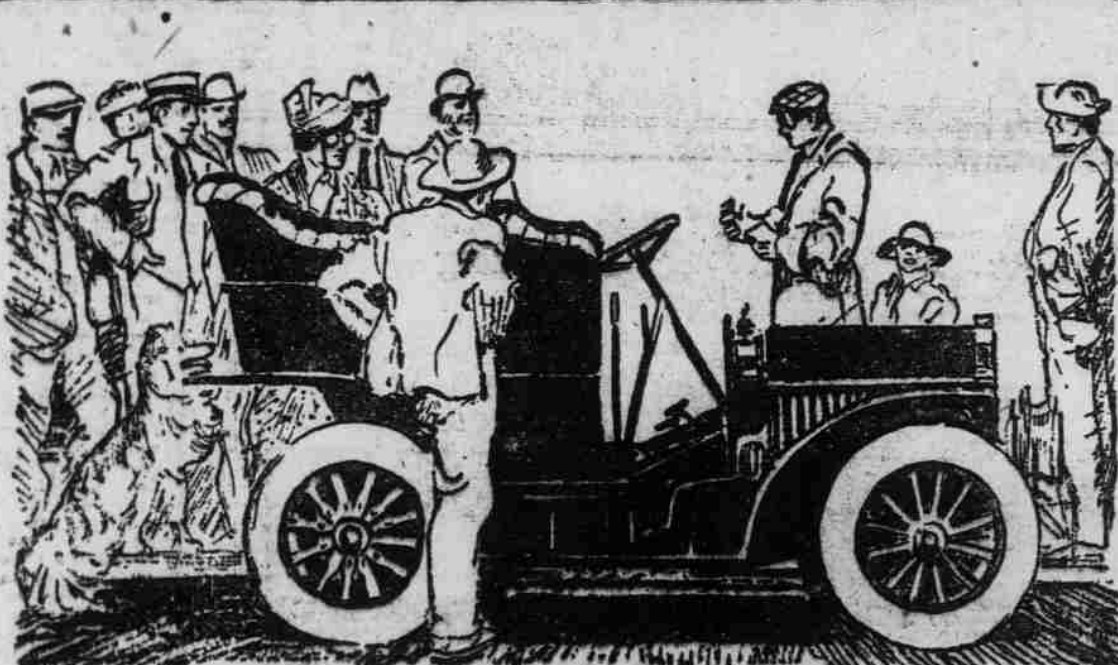
To cover the general expenses of the city department for next year, maintaining the buildings and providing fire insurance, caring for roads and water purchasing and repairing tools and equipment, securing limited police services, five thousand dollars will be needed. This is the sum usually allocated and the board requests that the same be placed in the estimates to be submitted to the next annual city meeting.

During the year death has taken from our membership Frank J. King, vice president of the board, who in his service of more than eight years, gave zealous and intelligent assistance in the promotion of every plan which was designated to bring the advantages of the park nearer to the people for whose benefit it was established. The board can testify that he has left record of cheerful and continuous devotion to the public interest.

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They used to call a man a "sport" when he bought an automobile

THAT was before the days when pretty nearly everybody owned one—or could, if he wanted to.

There was a lot of waste about motoring in those days. A man spent a lot of money on his car and never thought very much about what he was getting in return.

II

When a man buys a tire nowadays he has a pretty definite idea of what he expects to get out of it.

The dealer who sells him one that gives him less than he expects isn't likely to get any more of his business.

That's one of the reasons why we handle U. S. Tires—and recommend them to the

motorists of this community.

III

The U. S. reputation for quality is not built on any one tire.

There is not one standard for large U. S. Tires and another standard for small ones.

Every tire that bears the name "U. S." is built the best way its makers know how to build it. The oldest and largest rubber concern in the world cannot afford to play favorites in seeking its public.

IV

Come in and tell us what you are looking for in tires.

We can probably tell you whether you need a U. S. Nobby, Chain, Usco, Plain, or a Royal Cord.

Select your tires according to the roads they have to travel:

In sandy or hilly country, wherever the going is apt to be heavy—The U. S. Nobby.



For ordinary country roads—The U. S. Chain or Usco.

For front wheels—The U. S. Plain.

For best results—everywhere—U. S. Royal Cords.

United States Tires

BAILEY'S GARAGE, 12 Bath Street, Norwich, Conn.
 THOS. J. HEALY, Norwich, Conn.
 NORWICH MOTOR CAR CO., 321 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.



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